WASHINGTON GOSSIP. NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE ILL-WILL IN MISSISSIPPI OVER THE EXODUS-THE ANNUAL REPORT OF COLONEL CASEY-

Solicitor Rayner is of the opinion that the steamboats seized in the South because of the part they played in the negro exodus, were in reality engaged in a work of necessity and humanity in bringing those people North. There is proof that the beats were seized from ill-will. The annual report on the public grounds of Washington has been submitted. Interesting discoveries are being made as to the Freedmen's Bank. The Pension Bureau is being conducted now very much like a business house as far as its appointments are concerned.

THE BOATS SEIZED IN THE SOUTH. NO DOUBT LEFT IN REGARD TO THE SEIZURES BE-ING PROMPTED BY BAD PERLINGS-OPINION OF MR. BAYNER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 3. - Solicitor Rayner questions involved in the libel proceedings against four Mississippi steamboats for carrying more passengers than the number named in their respective registers. A technical violation of the law is admitted; but the Solicitor is convinced that the acts were not performed for the sake of profit, from necessity, and because it would have been inhuman to do otherwise.

The petition upon which the proceedings are based sets forth that the newere encamped in large numbers upon the banks of the river near landings, having already broken up their homes, such as they were, and having set their faces determinedly toward a land where they believed they might live in peace and at liberty. As soon as the boats touched the banks the negroes rushed on board and established themselves upon deck. To send them ashere would manifestly

upon deck. To send them ashere would manifestly expose large numbers of them to the danger of starvation, and in spite of threats made by the whites to fire upon and in some cases to burn the boats the negroes were carried on their journey North.

The penalty provided by law for carrying passengers in excess of the number named in a vessel's register is \$10 and a forfeiture of the passagemoney in each case, and any citizen may become the prosecutor. The aggregate liability laid against the boats is \$21,000. One significant fact is, that while the owners of the boats have advertised in St. Louis papers their readiness to, carry back free all negroes who may wish to return, not more than two or three hundred of all the thousands who have come North have availed themselves of the privilege.

The preceedings against the boats have been The proceedings against the boats have been brought before the United States District Court in Mississippi. The District-Attorney of Mississippi writes that he knows nothing officially about the matter, and the prosecutors in every instance have engaged their own lawyers to conduct the cases, a fact which goes to sustain the charge that the proceedings are founded in the malevolence of the whites against those who have been instrumental in freeing the nearest from their clutches. So far every incidental circumstance connected with the exodus confirms the theory that the movement had its origin in the refusal of ex-sia veholders to recognize the citizenship of the colored people or to treat them with ordinary justice.

The petition of the owners of the vessels is fortified with letters and testimony from sources so responsible as to remove all doubt of the truth of the statements set forth, It is understood that the boats of some of them have given bonds and been temporarily released.

temporarily released.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

THE SYSTEM ON WHICH THE STANDING OF EACH CLERK IS REGULATED. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. S .- A new system has lately been initiated at the Pension Office, and is already bearing good fruit. It consists in the application of one of the simplest rules of procedure in all well managed business establishments or corporations, but which has hitherto been deemed impracticable of application to the business of the Govern-

The records of the last fiscal year have been carewith the character and degree of accuracy, performed by each clerk or employé has been noted. Upon the result has been based a system of promotions, reductions and discharges.

From the peculiar nature of the work of the Pension Office, dealing as it does directly with wounded soldiers, an idea has prevailed to a great extent among Cen-gressmen that it was a good place to get employunfortunate constituents who were not ment for untortunate constitutes we were an qualified for service anywhere else; and considera-ble inefficient material has been fosted upon the office in this way. The reform had, therefore, be-come a necessity. It has been very quietly accom-plished, and with much less grumbling than was to have been expected.

It is not unlikely that a similar system will be initiated in other bureaus.

PUBLIC GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON. ANNUAL REPORT OF COLONEL CASEY-THE PLOW-ERS, TREES AND CONSERVATORIES-THE WHITE

HOUSE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Aug. 3.-Colonel Casey, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has submit-ted to General Wright, Chief of Engineers, United States

Army, his annual roport. Columni Cosey states that during the year the work upon the public buildings and grounds under his charge was principally of the character necessary for their care and preservation. With the large extent of grounds—

about 200 acres-already ornamented, the apprepriations available could do little more than to keep them to order, and the many improvements that can be suggested could only be applied in few places, and then mainly by way of experiment. Tue planting of foliage and blooming plants in sev-

eral of the reservations has proved a success, and in future seasons can well be extended, while the introduc tion of asphalted walks upon the main lines of travel through the parks meets with favor from those baving daily eccasion to use them. At the greenhouses, needed repairs were made and additional shelving put in place, increasing the grewing space for ornamental plants. About 50,000 sub-tropical flowering and foliage plants, and about 10,000 hardy ornamental plants and plants, and should exceed sales of the more plants, and flowering shrubs were propagated during the Winter and Spring menths. From the nursery about 5.000 young trees and shrubs were transplanted in nursery rows, and a quantity of seed saved from valuable trees growing in the public greunds was sown in prepared beds, of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs 2.87% were purchased suring the year, a number of which were planted in the various parks, and the remainder temporarily planted in the nursery, preparatory to their final planting in the public grounds.

The conservatory at the Executive Mansion is so much decayed that leere is great danger of the roof and hyper portions being blown off during some Summer storm. The structure, which is of wood, should be renewed in from Estimates for an iron building of the same style and shape are enclosed.

Attention is called to the muddy condition of the roads leading to the southern entrence of the Executive Mansion. It is staked that they should be paved, and an estimate for that work is submitted.

For refurnishing the Executive Manson a larger sum is required for the year ending June 30, 1881, than is usually supplied. No refurnishing of carpots or uphoistered articles has been practicable for years back, and much of that on hand is pearly were not.

The necessity for additional watehmen upon the public reservations is rendered more apparent from year to flowering shrubs were propagated during the Winter and

holstered artholes has been practicable for years used, and much of that on hand is learly were out.

The necessity for additional watchmen upon the public reservations is rendered more apparent from year to great. The number should be increased for the protection of the parks and the property in them, and also to protect those who visit the squares for their personal pleasure and comfort. The necessity of putting in order hany of the unimproved reservations, particularly those on Capitot Hill, in the vicinity of the extensive private improvements made in that section of the city, is strongly urged.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1879. The President has appointed John Q. Daffto, of

lowa, to be Indian Agent at the Union Agency, Indian Merritory, vice George Allen, deceased.

Information has been received by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department that photographic counterfelt \$5 notes on the Globe National Bank of Boston, Mass., letter C, and the Dedham National Bank, of Dedham, Mass., letter B, made their appearance on saturday at San Francisco, Cal.

A request has been received from Nicaragua that Civil Sogiuser Menocal, United States Navy, be allowed to !

visit that country and complete under its auspices the work on certain unflaished portions of the Nicaragnan route for the proposed interoceanic canal. Mr. Menocal formerly did work under the Government of Nicaraugua. The request for his aid has been granted by Secretary Thompson, to whom it was referred, and Mr. Menocal will leave the country soon for Nicaragua.

Chief Special Agent Parker, of the Post Office Department, has received advices from his force in Texas that a posse working under the direction of the Special Agents have succeeded in capturing in Northern Texas Agents have succeeded in capitaring in Northern texture a gain of tweive highwar robbers, and that they are being field for trial. Longment, another of the Fort Worth gain of mail robbers, was recently convicted in Texas, and sentenced to nurry-nine years in the pententiary. During the present month there have been more than forty arrests, some of which, notably those at New-London, Conn., and Rochester, N. Y., were of very great importance. great importance.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A DECREASE OF MORTALITY. A SECOND DECISION NOT TO DECLARE THE FEVER EPIDEMIC IN MEMPHIS-NO NEW CASES ELSE-WHERE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.-Fourteen more cases of yellow fever were reperied to the Board of Health yesterday. Seven additional deaths occured yesterday. Mary Mulbrandon, Mario Lanahan, Marshal Hoskins, Charles Forbes, and Julia Richmond (colored). Twelve new has already prepared his opinion upon the cases of yellow fever (six of them colored) were reported to-day. Two deaths were also reported-Fritz Wehrum and Maggie Downey.

According to the report of J. H. Edmundson, so perintendent of nurses of the Howard Association, they have 65 on duty, attending 73 sick people, 56 of whom are white and 17 colored. The death-rate to date has been 331g per cent.

The Howards to-morrow will open a supply depot at No. 299 Main-st., from which will be furnished nourishments and stimulants to the indigent sick, on the requisition of Howard physicians, four of whom are on duty. A nurse was supplied this afternoon to R. E. Webb, an employé of W. H. Horton & Co., who is reported sick with the fever.

Among the convalescents are Charles Stacey, Frederick Baitliff and the wife of Chief of Police

The total number of deaths for the week ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, were forty-four, twenty-six being from yellow fever. It was the purpose of the ing from yellow lever. It was the purpose of the president of the Board of Health to declare the fever epidemic, as the number of deaths from fever exceeded those from all other causes combined; but as the death rate for the week showed a material decrease from that of the previous week, he withheld his declaration. Last week the total number of deaths was seventy-one, there being thirty-four from yellow fever. There was a drenching rain resterday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Ang. 3 .- No new cases of yellow

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—No new cases of yellow fever are reported here. The statement telegraphed hence that Drs. Chappen and White had agreed as to certain cases in the Howell family was incorrect. They agreed to await further developments before deciding upon the character of the disease.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The following was received from Southwest Pass, Louismana, yesterday; "Pilot Town inspected. No sickness; no fear of rellow fever; no quarantue; and disinfectants not needed. Kilpatrick."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—There were forty-four deaths in this city during the week, one being an imported case of yellow fever from Memphis.

ONLY FIVE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL

-M'REON'S DEATH FROM TYPHO-MALARIA. Health Officer S. O. Vanderpoel spent five hours vesterday inspecting the hospitals and the sanitary condition of the vessels from Cuban ports lying at Quarantine, which include about fifteen vessels lying at Upper Quarantine and about the same number at Lower Duarantine. Those lying at Upper Quarantine, among them the steamers Morro Castle, City of New-York, Claribel and Alawick Castle, will not be permitted to come to the city, but will take their cargo from lighters at their anchorage. The steamship Niagara arrived yesterday from Havana, and while there are no cases of sickness on board, Dr. Vanderpoel will not allow her to leave Lower Quarantine, nor permit the passengers to leave her until the five days fully expired since she left an infected port, which will not be until this noon. It is possible that the passengers will come to the city this evening, but probably not until to-morrow morning. The last case of sickness which occured on the Niagara was that of Purser Weld, who died at Havana.

There are now six patients in the hospital, one of whom, William Kennedy, a sailor from the Morro Castle, has malarial fever and is doing well. Purser Wells, who was taken from the Morro Castle, was worse yesterday, but Dr. Vanderpoel does not consider him in any danger, though it is not possible to tell what course his disease may take. The other cases are E. B. Estey, of the schooner Freddie C. Ebbit; Charles Otto, steward of the steamship City of New-York; Curtis M. Chapman, second mate, and Niels Dumstead, sailor, of the British birg Salisbury, which arrived from Havana on Saturday; none of these are dangerously siok. The Salisbury left two men sick in hospital at Havana, and Joseph Farren, who was taken sick on July 26, died on Thursday last at sea. to tell what course his disease may take. The other

Farren, who was taken sick on July 26, died on Thursday last at sea.

Dr. Vanderpoel said that the autopsy of Bartholomew McKeon, the coal-passer of the steamship City of Merida, was concluded, and the bronze-liver and other evidences prove conclusively that he died from typho-malaria and not from yellow fever. He said that there were symptoms about yellow fever which could not be intelligently described, but which are unmistakable; and from his eight years' experience he is able to decide almost at once whether a patient is suffering from yellow fever or not.

Dr. Vanderpoel said that the vessels inspected Dr. Vanderpoel said that the vessels inspected vesterday were in good sanitary condition, and there were no cases of sickness on board. He considers the Niagara an infected vessel, and will take all necessary precautions to prevent any communication of fever to the city. These measures, he says, are new acceptable to all those interested, and there is no complaint on the part of merciants. The Quarantine Commissioners are working in harmony with the Health Officer to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases to the shore, and both are establishing regulations with this object in view.

The British brig Athol Cram arrived from St. Jago, Cuba, on Saturday, and is anchored at Lower Quarantine. During the voyage of twenty-three days, three sailors, W. McLeod, Henry De Costa and W. Matthiessen, died of yellow fever.

A FALL OF 260 FEET.

DAVID M. ANDERSON'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM

DEATH. David M. Anderson, age twenty-three, travelling salesman for James, Alkmen & Co., No. 24 Cliff-st., in this city, fell 260 feet over the Palisades at Englewood, N. J., on Friday night, and is to asylative and expected to recover. From Mrs. David Anderson, his son, were learned yesterday :

Mr. Anderson, who is about twenty-three years of age, for the past three years has been passing the Summer at the Englewood House and the Winter at the Sturve sant House in this city, together with his mother, and his auni Mrs. Cec. On the afternoon of inst Friday's party was formed to have a pleate on the Palliades near Englewood. As Mr. Anderson was engaged in business during the day, he did not join the party until evenium. The survey of the party were used near the edge of the deep gorge which at that point indents the Palliades. At about 9 o'clock Mr. Anderson, who was with the others at the edge of the Palliades, noteing that one of the horse and charmage pearly distance agent, disable the meet paper to the amount of \$40,000 to \$50,000.

St. LOUIS, Ang. 3.—Ensurer rationade have restored their passenger rates, and the Missouri Fadge, and the Missouri Fadge, and the Missouri Fadge, and the Missouri Fadge, and the suppling over the precipies. Seeing this, and thinking proved to be nothing but a busis growing outward, and gave way as he stepped upon it. He was precipitated 280 feet, striking upon rocks and stones as in party fell and party sild.

Immediately upon seeing Mr. Anderson fall, his frightened companions hastened in every direction for help. Four of them, George with greated down the narrow stairway leading to the foot of the Palliades. But here there was no traves of the missing man, and search was beginn up the rough and steep slides. Part way up the carriage wheels were discovered, and near those off. Anderson was found. He was in an upright position, tightly wedged between rocks and trees. His face was so out and to the palliades, that it could with difficulty be recognized. Near this may be dead between rocks and trees. His face was so out and to the palliades, that it could with difficulty be recognized. Near this may be dead to be a seed of over 150 feet. When they reached the rock palliades, their cictuling and shoes were torn, and the palliades, that it could with difficulty be recognized. Near this may be dead to be a seed of the carriage, the four pisced in upon it and began the party of the palliades, their cictuling and shoes were torn, and torn by the rocks that it could with difficulty be recogniz anni Mrs. Coe. On the afternoon of last Friday a party was

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

night to the Euglewood House. Dr. Currie, who is attending him, says in all probability Mr. Anderson will recover. His right arm is broken below the elbow and he is severely bruised upon all barts of his body and limbs. But there are probably no internal lights. Yesterday he was able to converse, and in the afterneon he partook of nourishment for the first time since his fall. His face and head are yet greatly swollen and discolored. He was very restless Saturday night, but was quieter throughout yesterday.

Yesterday.

Mr. Anderson has been with James Alkmen & Co. for four years. He was intending to start out upon a trip for that house next Tuesday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. A STATUE OF THIERS INAUGURATED-THE LEGISLA TURE PROROGUED.

PARIS, Aug 3, 1879. The statue of Thiers was unveiled to-day at Nancy in presence of a large assemblage, which to cluded members of the Ministry, Senators and Deputies,

and many other distinguished persons.

M. De Marcère, Minister of the Interior, declared, in his speech on the occasion, that the Government was resolved to remain true to the noble ideas of Thiersnamely, a Couservative Republic, guarding the National traditions and just influence of France in Europe and in

M. Jules Simon dwelt upon the firmness of M. Thiers in resisting even his own party when his Liberal Conservative convictions were touched. M. Simon concluded by saying: " France is saved. She possesses forover a Republican Government and liberty to think, teach and write. She has issued from a combat. It is recessary for her clear to vanquish her enemies or to reassure them. The definitive form of the Revolution of 1870 is a Conservative, Liberal Republic, such as M.

M. Martel, President of the Senate, also spoke. The speech of M. Simon is deemed specially significant, as be impliedly defends his opposition to M. Jules Forty's educational policy by pointing to the axample of M. Talers. M. Simon has been accused by the Gambettists of intending to make a bid for the Premieranip at the Nancy demonstration.

Premier Waddington vesterday read a decree in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies proroguing the session, to reassemble in Paris on the 25th of November or 1st of December. Previous to prorogation the President of the Iariff Commit ee said that the tariff might be discussed and voted before the end of the year.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine has passed a vote trying the Government to promptly inquire nto the practicability of making a freen tunnel in the Simpion Pass.

THE PANAMA CANAL SHARES. LONDON, Aug. 3, 1879.

The Observer, in its financial article, announces that in France the shares in the Lesseps Panama Canai scheme are at two france discount, and re-marks that there is not likely to be any demand for

FAILURE IN THE CEYLON TRADE. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 4, 1879. George Wall & Co., of Ceylon and London,

have failed. Their Habilities are \$1,500,000. They suffered losses on coffee in Ceylon. THE ERFURT ELECTION. Herr von Lucius, the new Minister of Agri-

culture, polied 5,050 votes in the election for member of the Reichstag; Herr Traegera (Progressist), 2,267; and Herr Kapeli (Social Democrat), 1,648.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Aug. 3, 1879.

In view of the recent success of the Socialists in Breslau, the German Government is considering the practicability of making the Anti-Socialist law more prorous. The leaders of the Liberals are new discuss-

ng a programme to unite the various sections.
Six British iron-clads have arrived at Besika Bay. The Italian Minister of the Interior has directed the prefects to prevent any demonstration of the Italia Irredenta party, and to watch all agilators. It is stated that the City of Serinagur, the capital of Cashmere, ordinarily containing 300,000 inhabitants, has only 30,000 since the famine.

A powder magazine at Durango, Spain, has exploded, killing fourteen persons. Wilbur F. Raymond, the alleged forger, has been released. His former employers, Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., declined to prosecute him.

The miners of Warwickshire, at a mass meeting, have declared that the award of the umpire in the dispute between themselves and the masters means starvation. John J. Mechi, the well-known scientific agriculturist, writes as follows: "The crops are assuming a more healthy appearance, so we still hope to begin the har-vest on the 20th of August."

In consequence of the threatening movements of the Turks, a large number of new rifles have been distrib-uted among the Greek troops, and six new batterles of artillery competely equipped. The Spanish Naval Department has decided to con-

struct two large frigates.

DROWNED AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 3 .- Charles Prene, twenty-three years old, of Lake-st., West Hoboken, N. J., was drowned while bathing in front of Mrs. Scott's cottage, north of the Brighton Hotel, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He came here lust evening to see his beat his excellent swimming when he suddenly threw up his hands and shouted "help" and sank. His body had not been recovered at 6 p. m. He was a lithe-grapher in the employment of Schumacher & Etlinger, New-York.

AN ASSAULT ON EX-SENATOR DORSEY.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.-While ex-Senator Dorsey was sitting in front of the Grand Central Hotel vesterday, Colonel Curry, of Memphis, approached and truck him twice with his fist before bystanders interred. It is said that the trouble grew out of a disagree tent concerning Federal appointments in Arkansas.

SEVENTEEN BUILDINGS BURNED. HOULTON, Me., Aug. 3 .- About 6 o'clock this norning a fire was discovered in the Swanton Stable, nd an alarm brought out the people; but the town is without a fire department and possesses very poor facilities for extinguishing fires. The old displicated handengine was brought out, but did no good. Bucket brigades were formed, and the work of extinguishing the fire was begun in earnest. Meanwhile the flames were spreading, and seventeen buildings were burned, including the store of Estabrook & Bro., stove dealers, Miss Smith's millinery store, T. Kennedy's tailor shop, Robert Gallagher's boat manufactory, the post office, Black's livery stable, two tenement houses, McMaster's stable, Dr. Walker's new and stable, the Johnson double tenement house and stante, the Johann double tenement house and Eben Woodbury's fine residence, the marble works, the Custom House, David Elward's new bakery and C. P. Tenny's residence and stable situated on an emigence above the Custom House. The fire burned for three hours. The total loss is \$25,000, and insurance \$12,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET IN CANADA. OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The Canadian Eleven in the orthooning International Cricket Match at Ottawa is nearly elected.

A FILOT BOAT TO BE SOLD. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—The New-York pilot boat I saze Webb cannot be got off Quonocontaug Beach, and will be seid.

Will be seid.

FISHING OFF LARRADOR.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 3.—News from the Labrador fisheries to Sunday has is very favorable. In the Straits the fishing is generally fall; in Southern Labrador midding for cod and salmon.

AN INSURANCE AGENT MISSING. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Francis S. Maybin, an in-surance agent, disappeared from this city on Monday last, and has not since been beard from. Rumor has it that he had failed to meet paper to the amount of \$40,000 to \$50,000.

PEACE STILL DISTANT. CETYWAYO SECURE FROM THE INVADERS-LORD CHELMSFORD RETURNING TO ENGLAND. In South Africa Lord Chelmsford has re-

signed, leaving Sir Garnet Wolseley at full liberty to carry on the war or conclude peace. The Zulu King's brother and other important chiefs have surrendered, but the news from the seat of war shows that Cetywayo himself has not submitted, and that further efforts may be necessary to reduce him to subjection.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. EKOWE TO BE REOCCUPIED-THE NAVAL BRIGADE

SENT HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1879. A dispatch from Cape Town, dated July 15, via Madeira, says General Crealock's cavalry have burned Ondini and Mugwende, on the eastern line of the British advance. Babulmanzi, Cetywayo's brother, and several other important chiefs have surrendered to Lord Chelmsford.

The movement of troops retiring from the neighborhood of Ulundi was expected to be retarded by the heavy rams and increasing transportation difficulties which would prevent any readvance this season, even if such a movement was necessary. Ekowe is to be reoccupied.

The Naval Brigade has been reëmbarked for Enggland. The volunteers who were originally raised for the campaign against Secocoeni, have been ordered into positions between Fort Weber and Derby to the north of Zululand, so as to cut off Cetywayo's retreat northward, and prevent raids by the Zulus in the neighborhood of the Intombi

Puff Adder, an important chief on the northern

border of Cape Colony, has been captured. The Colonial Ministers have informed the Assemby that they consider the present an inopportune time for giving effect to the recommendations of the Home Government in tayor of confederation, but that they would take steps to carry them out as soon as peace is restored. The action of the Cape Government is generally approved.

THE COMMANDER'S REPORT.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's dispatch to the War Office as follows: "I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am reducing expenditures. I have given permission to Lord Chelmsford to return to England. I am disbanding some of the expensive irregular cavalry. Cetywayo is said to be in the In-gome Forest."

The Standards dispatch from Kwamagwasa, dated July 11, states that the Colonial cavalry corps has

July 11, states that the Colonial cavalry corps has been ordered to be disbanded. LIEUTENANT CARRY ACQUITTED.

The proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Carey, who commanded the expedition in which the late Prince Imperial lost his life, have been quashed on the ground of informality.

REJOICING IN ENGLAND.

THE NEWS OF THE BRITISH VICTORY AT ULUNDI RECEIVED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION IN PAR-LIAMENT AND BY THE LONDON PRESS-SIR BARTLE FRERE FIRST INFORMED OF THE BATTLE BY MR. FORBES-THE VICTORY PROBABLY NOT

DECISIVE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, July 24.-There is a fly in the ointment of satisfaction with which Tory faces were smeared and shining yesterday. The first news of the victory at Uiundi came from a Liberal. Sir Bartle Frere's dispatch was the earliest that came to hand, and Sir Bartle, with a candor that does him honor, plainly s' ted that it was Mr. Archibald Forbes who had cought the account which the High Commission E dispatched to his Government. As The Daily News, with justifiable pride, remarks: "Not for the first time, the courage and energy of our correspondent in Zululand, Mr. Archi-bald Forbes, have relieved the anxiety of governments and nations." Mr. Forbes's latest exploit is an honor, not only to the great Liberal journal with which he is connected, but to journalism in general-I would say, with the permission of The Nation, to journalism as a profession. When Mr. Forbes brought tidings of the decisive repulse of the Turkish attack on Shipka Pass, and. outstripping six aides-de-camp of the Czar, told his story of Russian victory to the Russian Emperor, whether he has not now surpassed himself. He witnessed the battle of July 4 near Ulundi. As soon as it was ended-as soon as he saw the Zulu attack broken and their forces breaking in pieces over the country, he set out to earry the news. The nearest telegraph station was eighty miles away, and could only be reached by a lonely ride through a country swarming with hostile savages, where every ravine-and the ravines are countless-might hide an ambush. With his dispatch in his head and his life in his hand he rode those eighty miles. He arrived at Landmau's Drift, and thence telegraphed the sole narrative of the battle first to Sir Garnet Wolseley, then to Sir Bartle Frere. The full spleador of this achievement hardly comes out as it deserves in the published accounts. Forbes covered his eighty miles over a difficult country in fifteen hours. It was on the 5th of July at night that his dispatches reached the two High Commissioners. Three days later, on the 8th, they were still the only source of information at Cape Town. Writing home on that day Sir Bartle Frere says: "I have received from Sir Garnet Wolseley as yet only copy of Forbes's telegram. which had reached me previously." The leisurely communications from Lord Chelmsford and from the correspondents of other journals appear to have reached Cane Town just in time to be forwarded by the steamer. General Chifford's telegram, it is true is dated July 6, and embodies Lord Chelmsford's official report, but there is nothing to show that Sir Bartle Frere knew of it on the morning of July s, or that it did in fact reach Cape Town till sometime during that day. If that steamer had sailed a few hours earler, Mr. Forbes's telegram, of which Sir Bartle Frere had then been three days in possession, would apparently have been the only telegram, the only means by which the battle of

Times and Standard of this morning publish their own accounts. The Daily Telegraph has nothing but the official dispatches relating to the battle. It would be too much to expect of journalistic human nature that Mr. Forbes's rivals should rejoice in his unparalleled triumph. But the editor who garbles Sir Bartle Frere's dispatch in order to suppress his acknowledgment to Mr. Forbes must surely on due reflection be ashamed of his jealousy. Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley agree in treating this victory as decisive. Sir Garnet telegraphs the War Office to stop supplies and to know in what order regiments should be sent home. Mr. Forbes, on the other hand, says: "The success of the day is unquestionable. Its bearing on the conclusion of peace is not clear." In the double elation of seeing the Zulus beaten and beating all his rivals, Forbes's head continues level. He has seen more of war than any of the commanders, and he plainly doubts whether, in a purely military sense, the overthrow of the Zulus is complete. In London people are too much intoxicated with this large dose of glory to question it. Nobody seems to remember the Ginghilovo business, when Lord Chelmsford proclaimed proudly that he had beaten off an attack by 20,000 Zulus, a number which subsequent and more accurate accounts reduced to 5,000 or less-less, in fact, than the force of English which repelled the attack. It is an ungracious office to be croaking when everybody is crying hosanna. Still, it does strike one as odd that one of

Ulundi would have been known in this country. It

was, in fact, the account which was read out by Sir

Michael Hicks Beach to the House of Commons, yes-

terday afternoon, some hours before anything else

came to hand by the same steamer, which touched

at St. Vincent whence the telegrams came on. The

the greatest nations in the world should be wildly exulting in a victory won by the flower of the British Army over a tribe of South African savages whom a year ago everybody despised, and whom the very generals they have beaten continue to treat as unworthy to enjoy the privileges and courtesios usually conceded to belligerents. Look at the display headings in this morning's papers. "Great Battle," "Decisive Battle, 'Great Defeat of the Zulus"-and remark presently that this gigantic military success has been won with a loss on the British side of ten killed and fifty wounded. The Zulu dead are computed by Lord Chelmsford at 1,000; by Mr. Forbes at 400. Hearken to the "rounds of vehement cheering" in the House of Commons, and consider the remark of the journal which goes in hottest for patriotism of the Jingo sort, that " British honor has been vindicated and British prestige completely restored." The honor and prestige that have been retrieved in that way must have been in a bad way beforehand. I should be sorry to say anything so derogatory to England as English newspapers are saying to-day. Nor do I think that the non-partisan portion of the

English people are taking much part in these exuberent manifestations. It was remarked in the House yesterday that the Liberal benches were mostly silent when the great victory was announced. The Tories bailed it as a party triumph, and a party triumph it is far more than a national triumph. This war had become a burden to the Government. Garnet Wolseley was sent out with private instructions to make peace on any decent terms. And that is why the first success is hailed as a corcluding victory. Sir Garnet, bitter though his disappointment be at his own enforced absence from the scene, recognizes the success at Ulundi as supplying the pretext the Government were longing for to withdraw honorably and with some show of glory from the contest they had wantonly provoked with a chief and a nation who meant them no harm. Sir Bartle Frere raises his hands in sauctimonious thanksgiving for the victory "vouchsafed Her Majesty's forces under Lord Chelmsford in a fair fight in the

Lord Chelmsford is "vindicated" also-to the

same extent that British honor and prestige are vindicated. The Government are in a position to say-they do say this morning through their most serviceable organ-that their retention in command of an "unjustly disparaged general" is justified by the result. That also, absurd as it is on the face of it, is to be one more topic of defence and self landation on the hustings. Lord Chelmsford has committed blunder upon blunder, and has at last blundered into a victory. But success succeeds, and who now dare say he ought to have been removed? Removed he nevertheless was, and but for the surf at Port Durnford which kept Sir Garnet Wolseley from landing, Sir Garnet and not Lord Chelmsford would have been in command at Ulundi. Let Lord Chelmsford, nevertheless, have the credit due him. He has proved that he can handle about 6,000 troops armed with breech-loaders in the open field, with horse and artillery, with sufficient skill to beat off an attack of 10,000 Zulus armed in part with guns of which they hardly know the use, but trusting mainly to their spears. To resist the Zulu attack, Lord Chelmsford formed up his whole army into a hollow square-just as in the days before arms of precision were known, a regiment with smooth-bores used to be formed in a square to receive the best cavalry of Europe. And it is difficult to say whether the success of this manouvre is greeted in England with greater surprise or delight. English troops in Africa, we are told, have regained their confidence, and "there is obvious reason for looking to the future without misgiving, even if more fighting mortal "thin red line" which was thought good enough to face the solid Russian columns at the G. W. S.

THE AFFAIRS OF W. H. H. MURRAY.

SEIZURES OF LIVE STOCK AT GUILFORD, CONN .-MR. MURRAY FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED. Boston, Aug. 3.-It is stated here that the Rev. W. H. H. Murray is in the Adirondacks on his usua at Guilford, Conn., has been attached. A Boston gentleman named T. H. Emerson, having a ciaim for \$2,500 received a check to meet the claim, but that did not answer the purpose and he had the sheriff at New-Haven serve an attachment at Guilford. The shortff met with difficulty in finding something which had not been already attacked. He learned that the farm was heavily mortgaged, and that Deputy-Sheriff Hart, of Madison, had already attached various colts, horses, wagons and oxes to satisfy a claim held by D. B. Crittenden & Co., of New-Haven, for feed furnished. The New-Haven Sheriff at last attached a number of high spirited. high blooded horses belonging on the farm of the clergyman. After performing his legal duties, the Sheriff found some difficulty in obtaining men who had courage enough to handle the stallions, the animals being reenough to handle the stallions, the animals being regarded with fear on second of their high temper. It kept the Sheriff up nearly all night getting these horses provided with new quarters. Five three-year-old costs at North Guilford were duly attached, and a number of the clergyman's coits in Middletawa. Other merable preperty of Mr. Murray's had been attached for small chains. Forty thousand deliars worth of Mr. Murray's stock in the Buckboard Company was also attached. The company's matters are in new so affected by this attachment. The impression prevaits among gentlemen, acquainted with Mr. Murray's affairs that his ombarrassment is only a temporary matter, and that the clergyman's private means are amply sufficient to meet all demands. To the Buckboard Wagon Campany at New-Claveu to ascended the embarrassment of Mr. Murray. He is the heaviest stockholder in the concern and the factory was established only recently.

AN OLD CASHIER A DEFAULTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3 .- Chevallier Jumon rille, who has been cashier of the Canal Bank for more than thirty years, and whose accounts have been under going investigation, is found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. Eighteen months ago a discrepancy was discovered between the account of the Canal Bank and its New-York correspondent, amounting to \$19,000. The bank made the amount good, but the leak was only brought to licat by the recent investigation. There will be no presention.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—John O'Donnell, age
thirty-two, was drowned while bathing in Providence River
tols afternoon.
A SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.

A SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—As omnibus overturned this morning while coming into town from Outrement. Six of the state of passengers received serious lightnes.

POUGHEREPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Charles Nicholson, age eighteen, was drowned in the Hudson at Milton to day while bathing. The body has not been recovered.

DEATH FROM A LOVE OF EASE.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 3.—Mrs. George Newton was burned to death yesterday by the explosion of some coalt, with which she was lighting a fre. Her body was burned to a crisp.

to a crisp.

A PILOT BOAT RUN DOWN.

HALIFAN, Aug. 3.—A schooner from Barrington randown a pilot boat on Friday in a fog off this harber and dismasted her. Seren men on the pilot boat had a narrow escape trem drowning.

dismasted her. Seven men on the plot boat has a harrow escape from drowning.

A FATAL USE OF LAUDANUM.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y. Aug. 3.—G. A. Mendon, of New-York was found in his room at the Fuller Rouse rester day nearly dead from an overdose of ishidanum, purchased ostensibly for file technache. He died soon afterward.

A BHAKEMAN FALLS BETWEEN HIS CARS.

POUGHKERPSIE, N. Y. Ang. 3.—Phillip Buttron, of Abany, a brakeman en the Hudson River Raimond fell between the moving cars of a freight tesin at 3 a. m. to-day, and rootived mich scrissia highrifes that he died at 2 p. m.

A STEAMER SINGULARLY DISABLED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 3.—The steamer Laugsbaw, New-York for Reliant, put into St. John, N. F., on Sunday inst. disabled in consequence of a codi of harser having get round her shaft, which retarded the ship's headway. The vessel proceeded on her voyage on Tuesday.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT AT COVINGTON.

round her sair, which retarded the ships headway. The vessel proceeded on her voyage on Theshay.

CA PAINFUL ACCIDENT AT COVINGTON.

CINCINNATI, AUR. 3.—Mrs. John Howe, the wife of a prominent business man of Chelmant, and Anna Brown, a servant, full through the floor of a vanit in Covington Friday night, and both were sandonised. Mr. Howe hearing their cries ran our and jumped down to their resief. He was taken out themselble, but was resuscitated.

THE AIREST OF A LONG TRUSTED CLERK.

BURLINGTON, VL. AUR. 3.—Nearly two years ago Edward P. Palge, chief elerk in the Vermost Central Freight tolke, was their mread, it being runnoved that there was a denderacy in his accounts. He has now been arrested on a charge of cuberaling \$17,000, and has been committed to jail. Paige was a very popular young map, and had been in the employ of the Vermont Central Read from beylood.

THE GRAZING INDUSTRY OF NEBRASKA-HOW A PROFITABLE BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED-"COW-BOYS" AND THEIR WILD LIFE-CATHEDRAL AND CHIMNEY ROCKS-A LONG SHOT AT A SOLITARY [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] DEADWOOD, Dak., July 21 .- The ride from the

BY STAGE-COACH TO DEADWOOD.

Union Pacific Railroad to the Black Hills cannot be called a pleasure trip. The road, most of the way, is excellent, the coaches are comfortable and the time, at this season of the year, is good, but the scenery, except at long intervals, is neither grand nor beautiful, and although at first it has the charm of novelty for one who has travelled principally east of the Missouri River, it grows monotonous after the first day and very tiresome before the journey is completed. The favorite mode of reaching the Hills, among those who have lived here longest, is by private conveyance. Although the ranches are a long distance apart, the journey may be so arranged that the party shall reach one of them each night, if camping out is not preferred, and the trip may be comfortably made in about a week. The daily arrivals in the Hills by private outfit are just now much more numerous than those by stage-coach, but the latter is the much more expeditious means of reaching the mines. It is unomfortable and tiresome only in comparison with the luxurious travel on the trunk lines of railway.

The country between Sidney and the South Fork of the Cheyenne River, which separates the Black Hills from the Plains, is, for the most part, an elevated plateau traversed by several rivers and creeks, and broken by dry cafions and low ranges of hills or bluffs. The level country is entirely destitute of trees and shrubs, and, over large areas, the grass is very scanty. The streams are generally bordered with timber, and there is often a seanty growth of pine trees on the sides of the dry cafious, but no forests are seen until the mountains are reached, about twenty miles from Deadwood. The valleys for sixty miles this side of Sidney are occupied by stockraisers, and there are a few berds in the vicinity of the old Red Cloud Agency and among the foot-hills this side of the Cheyenne River, but the ranches are widely scattered. No towns are passed between Sidney and Rapid City, a distance of more than 200 miles. There are two or three houses about some of the stage stations, the largest settlement being at old Red Cloud, and (amp Robinson, an important military post, is to be seen from the old agency

buildings, about a mile distant. This side of the Cheyenne River the country is rolling, the foot-hills are covered with the finest grass, and the valleys of the streams are exceedingly fertile. Rapid City, situated on Rapid Creek, about fifty miles from Deadwood, is an important town in the midst of a rich valley, about fifty miles in length, and was, a year or two ago, the centre of some placer mining excitement. Its present importance is due to the productiveness of the farms which surround it. Fort Meade, a new United States military post, established by General Sheridan last year, is on Bear Butte Creek, eighteen miles from Deadwood, and near Bear Butte Mountain, one of the most noted landmarks of this coun-

There is no more beautiful spot in the West than the site of this post. A nearly level plain, a mile in diameter, is surrounded by beautiful rolling hills covered with rich grass to their very tops, and skirted by a stream whose banks are thickly wooded. The surrounding country is extremely fertile. Sturgis and Crooke Cities are two small towns, the former on Bear Butte and the latter on Whitewood Creek; both were more thriving a year ago than they are now. From the latter the stage coach enters the mountains proper, and crosses a range on which there are some steep declivities. Deadwood

is on the southwest side of it. Last Tuesday's coach of the Sidney and Black Hills Line was not crowded. A young business man of Deadwood, returning from a trip to the East, and a "tenderfoot pilgrim" were the only through passengers. One of "Jim" Bosler's partners in the stock-raising business came up as far as the crossing of the North Platte River, and two or three way passengers were picked up this side of Rapid City. The absence of a crowd in the coach enabled us to make the journey very comfortably, especially at night, when, instead of being obliged to sit bolt upright, we rolled ourselves up in our blankets and made a bed of the seats. Soon after the train on the Union Pacific Railroad had disappeared in the west, the coach drove up to the principal hotel, the mail and express matter was quickly packed in the boot, the driver received from the agent the great leather pocket-book containing the way-bill, gathered up the reins, and we were off for the Black Hills Leaving Sidney, the stage road runs for half a mile along the bluffs that lie north of the town, and then turning to the right, follows up a small canon (we

should call it a "gully" in the East) to the level of

the plain. The cattle raising business, of which Sidney and the country surrounding it is one of the centres, is probably more profitable than any other in Nobraska. Mr. Bosler's partner, who was my travelling companion during a part of the first day's journey, is an Eastern man, who has been on the stock range about four years. He is very intelligent and has had considerable business experience, and he said that any man who would begin with a small herd and attend to it five or six months in the Summer for a few years could not fail to get rich. The cattle are herded on Government land at very little expense. The owner of the stock has, of course, no valid legal claim to the range which he takes up, but the right of the first comer to the occupancy of the land of which he takes possession is one that has thus far been almost universally recognized. To take up a range, a man selects a section of unoccupied country lying along some stream, builds a house upon it and drives his cattle to it. The extent of his range will depend upon the size of his herd. The Bosler herd of 27,000 cattle occupies the valley of the North Platte River for a distance of forty miles. From May to October the cattle are care fully watched, driven where the richest feed is to be found, and gathered up at night. This requires an outfit, the size of which is governed by the size of the herd. All the conveniences for camping are carried in wagons, and for five months the "cow boys" are in the saddle eighteen hours a day, and sleep at night either on the open prairie or in a tent.

In October that part of the herd that is not to be ent to market is turned loose upon the plains to shift for itself until the next Spring. Of course, during severe and long continued storms many cattle die, but most of them come through though they are generally rather lean in the Spring. During the Winter no effort is made to keep the different herds separate, and the cattle all run together and often wander as far as 200 miles from their range. In April and May there is a general " round up." Parties start out and scour the country in every direction, gathering up all the cattle that can be found. At night each stockraiser goes into the herd thus collected and picks out the cattle which bear his brand and drives them off in a separate herd. This is continued from day to day until the whole country has been searched. During very severe Winters the cattle become much more scattered than during mild seasons. Last Spring ten weeks were spent in

' rounding up." The herds are replenished every year by the purchase of Texas yearlings, and by the natural increase. The more enterprising of the stock-raisers improve the breed of their cattle by keeping with them a good class of bulls which are purchased in the East. Half-breed cattle grow larger and bring

a better price than pure Texans. The "cow-boys" who are employed to herd the cattle are, as a rule, a rough set of men. They would as soon think of leaving off their trousers in the morning as neglect to buckle on their belts